

1 HCC-009

2 **MANUFACTURE AND USE OF AN DEPOSITION AID**

3
4 This application claims benefit to provisional serial no. 60/177,420
5 Filed January 21,2000, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety for all useful
6 purposes.

7 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

8 Polyacrylamide or polyvinyl polymers and natural gums, like guar gum, have
9 been used for several years as deposition or drift reducing agents. US patent number
10 5964917 has shown the benefits of nitrogenous fertilizers, non-derivatized guar gum,
11 cationic guar gum, and non-cationic guar gum, and mixtures, thereof and a silicone
12 defoamer. One problem of this patented formulation is that it must include a silicone
13 defoamer. Another problem with this formulation is the reliance on nitrogenous
14 fertilizers. This formulation is also restricted unnecessarily to a dry form. The amount of
15 nitrogenous fertilizer required is unnecessarily high with relation to the amount of guar.
16 Finally, this prior art is restricted to using non-derivatized guar gum, cationic guar gum,
17 and non-cationic guar gum, and mixtures, thereof. It would be beneficial to use other less
18 expensive drift control agents or deposition agents.

19 A product currently on the market contains 1% of a polyacrylamide polymer and
20 roughly 10-20% of ammonia salts (sulfate or carboxylic acid) and 1-2% a silicone
21 defoamer. This product is a liquid and does not perform adequately in some instances due
22 to the low level of polyacrylamide polymer used.

23 Other liquid products currently available contain 30-35% ammonia sulfate, 1-2%
24 polyacrylamide and a silicone defoamer at 1-3%.

25 Other dry products currently being marketed have some of the same limitations of
26 the patented product described above. Specifically, these products contain about 1-5% of
27 polyacrylamide or polyvinyl polymers, 90-96% of ammonia salts (Ammonia carboxylate,
28 sulfate and polyacrylate) and 1-2% of a silicone defoamer.

29 Another liquid product contains 1-2% modified guar gum, 30-35% ammonia
30 sulfate, and no defoamer. A similar product contained the same amounts as this one, but
31 also included 5-10% of diethylene glycol as an anti-freeze.

1 Another liquid product contains 20-30% ammonia sulfate and water, and in
2 another layer of the liquid, contains aromatic acids and aliphatic petroleum distillates.

3 Another dry product on the market contains 5-10% of a blend of polyacrylamide
4 polymers and xanthan gum, and 90-95% ammonia sulfate and 1-5% silicone defoamer.

5 In US patents 5,529,975 and 5,525,575, Chamberlain describes the use of oils and
6 water to produce stable dispersions of acrylamide polymers for deposition and drift
7 control.

8 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

9 The present invention is a homogenous agricultural composition containing at
10 least one fertilizer or oil and at least one deposition agent. Our new discovery is that
11 lower rates of nitrogenous fertilizers and correspondingly higher rates of non-derivatized
12 guar gum, cationic guar gum, and non-cationic guar gum, and mixtures, thereof can also
13 provide benefits to agricultural applicators. Furthermore, we have discovered alternatives
14 to nitrogenous fertilizers that when combined with non-derivatized guar gum, cationic
15 guar gum, and non-cationic guar gum, and mixtures, thereof, provide beneficial spray
16 characteristics. Also, we have discovered that other deposition agents can be added to
17 fertilizers to enhance their efficiency. The use of defoamers is helpful, but not required.
18 We have also discovered a way to deliver the benefits of natural gums in liquid oil-based
19 compositions. In many cases, the oil provides the same benefits as the fertilizer; i.e.
20 increased pesticide efficacy and easier use of the deposition and drift control agent.

21 The nitrogenous fertilizers of the present invention include, but are not limited to:

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23 Ammonia salts; including but not limited to:

24 Ammonium sulfate,
25 Ammonium bisulfate,
26 Ammonium salts of carboxylic acids,
27 Ammonium chloride,
28 Ammonium carbonate,
29 Ammonium phosphate,
30 Ammonium nitrate,
31 Ammonium thiosulfate and

1 Ammonium hydroxide,
2 Urea-Ammonia nitrate solutions,
3 Urea;
4 Urea phosphate;
5 Potassium nitrate and
6 Urea-formaldehyde polymers.

7
8 Others included are described from the AAPFCO guide, 1998, (Association of
9 American Plant Food Control Officials, Official Publication Number 51) which is
10 incorporated by reference in it's entirety for all useful purposes.

11

12 The non-nitrogenous fertilizers of the present invention include, but are not limited to:

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14 Potash sources, including but not limited to

15 Potassium phosphate (mono- or di-),

16 Potassium carbonate,

17 Potassium chloride,

18 Potassium sulfate,

19 Potassium salts of carboxylic acids,

20 Potassium phosphite,

21 Others included are described AAPFCO guide, 1998 again, which is

22 incorporated by reference in it's entirety for all useful purposes.

23 Phosphate sources, including but not limited to

24 Phosphoric acid,

25 Phosphorous acid,

26 Others included which are incorporated by reference in its entirety from
27 the AAPFCO guide, 1998.

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29 Micronutrients and secondary nutrients, including, but not limited to:

30 Compounds containing more than 1% by dry weight of the following
31 micronutrients and secondary nutrients:

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Zinc,
Manganese,
Magnesium,
Iron,
Calcium,
Sulfur,
Boron,
Cobalt,
Chlorine,
Copper,
Molybdenum,
Sodium,

Others included which are incorporated by reference in its entirety
from the AAPFCO guide, 1998.

The deposition agents of the present invention include, but are not limited to:

Polymeric deposition agents, including but not limited to

polyacrylamides or their copolymers or derivatives,
polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid or their
salts,
polymethacrylamides or their copolymers or derivatives,
polyacrylonitriles, their hydrolysis products, copolymers, or derivatives
polyvinyl polymers, copolymers, or derivatives,

Natural gums, including but not limited to

Non-derivatized guar gum, cationic guar gum, and non-cationic guar gum,
and mixtures, thereof,

1. Xantham gum,
2 Gum acacia,
3 Gum Tragacanth,
4 Gum Arabic.
5

6 The Oil or oil substitutes include but are not limited to:

7 Alkylated fatty acid esters, include but are not limited to:

8 Methylated fatty acids, including but not limited to:

9 Methylated C6-19 fatty acids,

10 Methylated Tall oil fatty acids,

11 Methylated Oleic acid,

12 Methylated Linoleic acid,

13 Methylated Linolenic acid,

14 Methylated Stearic acid,

15 Methylated Palmitic acid,

16 And blends thereof;
17

18 Ethylated fatty acids, include but are not limited to:

19 Ethylated C6-19 fatty acids,

20 Ethylated Tall oil fatty acids,

21 Ethylated Oleic acid,

22 Ethylated Linoleic acid,

23 Ethylated Linolenic acid,

24 Ethylated Stearic acid,

25 Ethylated Palmitic acid,

26 And blends thereof;
27

28 Butylated fatty acids, include but are not limited to:

29 Butylated C6-19 fatty acids,

30 Butylated Tall oil fatty acids,

31 Butylated Oleic acid,

- 1 Butylated Linoleic acid
- 2 Butylated Linolenic acid,
- 3 Butylated Stearic acid,
- 4 Butylated Palmitic acid,
- 5 And blends thereof;
- 6
- 7 Alkylated natural oils, include but are not limited to:
- 8 Alkylated soybean oil, including, but limited to:
- 9 Methylated soybean oil,
- 10 Ethylated soybean oil,
- 11 Butylated soybean oil,
- 12 And blends thereof;
- 13
- 14 Alkylated canola oil, include but are not limited to:
- 15 Methylated canola oil,
- 16 Ethylated canola oil,
- 17 Butylated canola oil,
- 18 And blends thereof;
- 19 Alkylated coconut oil, include but are not limited to:
- 20 Methylated coconut oil,
- 21 Ethylated coconut oil,
- 22 Butylated coconut oil,
- 23 And blends thereof;
- 24
- 25 Alkylated sunflower oil, include but are not limited to:
- 26 Methylated sunflower oil,
- 27 Ethylated sunflower oil,
- 28 Butylated sunflower oil,
- 29 And blend thereof;
- 30
- 31 Hydrocarbon oils include but are not limited to:

1 Mineral Oils, including but are not limited to:

2 Paraffinic mineral oils,

3 Naphthenic mineral oils,

4 Aromatic mineral oils,

5 And blends thereof;

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7 Vegetable oils, include but are not limited to:

8 Soybean oil,

9 Canola oil,

10 Cottonseed oil,

11 And blends thereof;

12

13 Fatty acids, include but are not limited to:

14 C6-19 fatty acids,

15 Tall oil fatty acids,

16 Oleic acid,

17 Linoleic acid,

18 Linolenic acid,

19 Stearic acid,

20 Palmitic acid,

21 And blends thereof;

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23 Polybutenes

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25 Epoxified seed oils include but are not limited to:

26 Epoxified soybean oil and

27 Other oils or oil substitutes

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1 The oil can contain at least one of the above oils or its equivalent. The oil can also be a
2 blend of at least two oils. When an oil is used, a surfactant or emulsifier must also be
3 used if the composition is intended for aqueous based sprays.

4 Oil based compositions of this invention may optionally contain thickening agents to
5 improve formulation stability. These thickening agents include but are not limited to:

6 Silicon containing thickeners, such as:

7 Precipitated silicas or

8 Precipitated silicates.

9 Oil based compositions of this invention may contain water, but this is generally
10 not required until the end user adds the concentrate to water for final use.

11 The defoamers of the present invention include, but are not limited to:

12
13 Silicone based defoamers which are described in US patent number 5964917,
14 which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein for all useful purposes. This
15 invention can be practiced with or without the use of silicone defoamers.

16
17 The present invention allows for a wide range of compositions under the following
18 limitations:

19
20 The composition contains

21 1-99% by weight of at least one water soluble or water insoluble fertilizer.

22 preferably less than 87.5% of a nitrogenous fertilizer or 10-99% of a non-
23 nitrogenous fertilizer

24 more preferably 15-85% of a nitrogenous fertilizer or 15-95% of a
25 non-nitrogenous fertilizer

26 most preferably 35-75% of a nitrogenous fertilizer or 25-
27 95% of a non-nitrogenous fertilizer.

28
29 0.5-99% by weight of a deposition agent

30 preferably 0.5 - 50% of a deposition agent

31 most preferably 12.5 - 40% of a deposition.

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2 where said deposition agent is preferably non-derivatized guar gum, cationic guar
3 gum, or non-cationic guar gum, or mixtures, thereof, or polyacrylamide or polyvinyl
4 polymers. If the fertilizer contains nitrogenous fertilizer, non-derivatized guar

5 gum, cationic guar gum, and non-cationic guar gum, and mixtures, thereof, gum, and a
6 silicone defoamer, the amount of nitrogenous fertilizer must be less than 87.5% of the
7 total product weight, preferably less than 85%.

8 The formulation can be liquid or dry, most preferably dry. If dry, the powdered
9 ingredients are either dry-blended or ground to a fine powder that will pass through a 30
10 mesh screen. (This corresponds to a particle that is less than 0.59 millimeters in
11 diameter).

12
13 The composition optionally contains one or several of the following

14 Additional agricultural adjuvants,

15 Defoaming agents,

16 Pesticides,—

17 Buffering agents,

18 Surfactants and

19 Sequestrants.

20
21 If a defoaming agent is used, it is preferably a silicone defoamer used at greater than
22 12.50%. Most preferably, this silicone defoamer would be used at 12.5-20.%.

23 If a non-silicone defoamer is used, it is preferably used at 0.1 - 10.0%. Most preferably, a
24 non-silicone defoamer is used at 1.0 - 5.0%. It is also possible that mixtures of these
25 defoamers can be used.

26
27 The following patents and reference, which include several ingredients that can be used
28 according to this invention, are incorporated by reference in its entirety for all useful
29 purposes:

US05741502 Homogeneous, essentially nonaqueous adjuvant compositions with
buffering capability

US05725630 Dry granular fertilizer blend and a method of fertilizing plants

US05580567 Homogeneous, essentially nonaqueous adjuvant compositions with buffering capability

US05393791 Homogeneous, essentially nonaqueous adjuvant compositions with buffering capability

US05234919 Water soluble, highly active dimethoate formulations in an alcohol/ester solvent system

US05178795 Homogeneous, essentially nonaqueous adjuvant compositions with buffering capability

US05906961 Alkanolamide spreader-sticker surfactant combination

US05877112 Agricultural formulation

1 AAPFCO guide, 1998, (Association of American Plant Food Control Officials, Official
2 Publication Number 51)

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5 Pesticides can also be used in this invention. Pesticides, include but are not limited to:

6 Water insoluble pesticides include but are not limited to:

7 Water insoluble Herbicides,

8 Water insoluble Insecticides,

9 Water insoluble Fungicides,

10 Water insoluble Bactericides and

11 Water insoluble rodenticides.

12 Water soluble pesticides, include but are not limited to:

13 Water soluble Herbicides,

14 Water soluble Insecticides,

15 Water soluble Fungicides,

16 Water soluble Bactericides and

17 Water soluble rodenticides.

18 D17

19 Some examples of the composition include

20

1 Example 1:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Ammonia sulfate	50.0%
Agrho DR-2000	37.5%
Silicone defoamers	1.0%
Buffering agents	11.5%

8 The composition in example 1 was made by dry blending the materials. No change is
9 anticipated in the utility of this composition based on manufacturing temperature,
10 pressure, or grinding.

11 The buffering agent in Example 1 is citric acid and the Agrho DR-2000 is a
12 modified guar gum. Agrho DR-2000 functions as a drift control agent and deposition
13 agent. This formulation also contains a silicone based defoamer. This formulation is used
14 in an aqueous based spray at the rate of 0.5 - 2.0 pounds per 100 gallons of total spray
15 volume.

16 Because of the lower use rates of this product as compared with formulations
17 produced under patent 5964917, formulas made like example 1 are easier to use. The
18 time required for dissolution of this new formulation is about 1/2 of the time required for
19 that of the prior art. The buffering agents also enhance the pesticide activity of many
20 herbicides and insecticides. The pH of the prior art formulations was about neutral, while
21 Example 1 gives a pH of 3.0 at 0.5% in water.

23 Example 2:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Mono-Potassium phosphate	93.0%
Agrho DR-2000	6.0%
Silicone defoamer	1.0%

29 In example 2, the ammonia salts have been completely replaced by mono-
30 potassium phosphate (MKP). MKP has shown not only buffering ability, but the ability to
31 tie up metal cations as well or better than ammonia sulfate. This is an important point for

1 many herbicides, such as glyphosate, which can be tied up by cations in spray water. The
2 use rate of Example 2 is 6 - 20 pounds per 100 gallons of total spray solution and is
3 intended for aqueous based sprays.

4
5 Example 3:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Ammonia sulfate	93.0%
Gum acacia	6.0%
Silicone defoamer	1.0%

10
11 In example 3, the guar gum used in prior art formulations has been replaced by
12 gum acacia. This alternate gum is often less expensive than guar gum and yet behaves in
13 essentially the same way. Here is no buffering agent added or any real buffering ability
14 afforded by the use of ammonia sulfate. The use rate of Example 3 is 6 - 20 pounds per
15 100 gallons of total spray solution and is intended for aqueous based sprays.

16
17 Example 4.:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Water	50.0%
Ammonia sulfate	49.0%
Agrho DR-2000	1.0%

22
23 In example 4, the formulation is put into liquid form. This greatly improves the
24 ease of use of the composition.

25
26 Example 5:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Water	50.0%
Mono-potassium phosphate	48.0%
Agrho DR-2000	1.0%
Silicone defoamer	1.0%

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2 In example 5, the components of example 2 are dissolved into water. Again, this
3 greatly improves the ease of use of the formulation.
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5 Example 6:

<u>Ingredients:</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
2,4-D Amine Tech	65.0%
Polyacrylamide polymers	2.0%
Monopotassium phosphate	10.0%
Water	23.0%

11
12 Example 7:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Isopropylamine salt of glyphosate	65.0%
Polyacrylamide polymers	3.0%
Monopotassium phosphate	15.0%
Water	17.0%

18
19 In examples 6 and 7, the polyacrylamide polymers act as a drift reduction agent
20 and deposition agent. 2,4-D amine and glyphosate are water-soluble herbicides.
21

22 Example 8:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>% by weight</u>
Mineral oil	86.0%
Aghro DR-2000	5.0%
Emulsifier	5.0%
Aerosil R-972	4.0%

28
29 In example 8, the formulation is also in liquid form. In this case, oil has replaced
30 the fertilizers in prior formulations. Oil based products are well known to enhance the
31 effectiveness of many pesticides. Aerosil R-972 is a silicon-based thickening agent

1 specifically designed for use in hydrophobic formulations. The emulsifier is a surfactant
2 and helps the formulation readily disperse in aqueous based spray solutions. The use rate
3 of Example 8 is 0.25 - 2.0% volume to volume. It is designed to be used in aqueous based
4 sprays.

5 All the references discussed in this application are incorporated by reference in
6 their entirety for all useful purposes.

7
8 While there is shown and described certain specific structures embodying the
9 invention, it will be manifest to those skilled in the art that various modifications and
10 rearrangements of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of
11 the underlying inventive concept and that the same is not limited to the particular forms
12 herein shown and described.

13